



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Grove, town of Greenfield, Saratoga County, following the course of the boisterous Kayderosserus to the mouth of the famous trout brook, Morehouse Brook, No. 1, about one mile northwest of Middle Grove village. The very first thing I met here after crossing the bridge were whole patches of the *Mimulus*, hanging over the banks of the brooklet, with their frosty foliage perfuming the whole atmosphere. Following the course of the water the plant was found wherever a clear space was left for the sun to shine upon the loamy soil. About one mile up the creek—in full view of the foot-hills of the well-known Adirondacks, the plant has its headquarters in a springy swamp, growing in all directions in the midst of the water, often two feet high. A trapper informed me of having known the plant here always and nowhere else in the neighborhood. How this far western plant came there I am not able to tell, but it is there and in great abundance.

J. H. WIBBE.

[This species was found by the late Mr. Julius A. Bisky in 1886, growing in a boggy swamp, about two miles east of Locust Valley, Queens Co., Long Island, N. Y., on the right hand side of the Oyster Bay road. He reported it as perfectly at home, and scattered over a considerable area (BULLETIN, xiv. 13). A specimen from this locality is preserved in the Columbia College Herbarium.—N. L. B.]

#### Reviews of Foreign Literature.

*Monographiæ Phanerogamarum. Vol. vii. Melastomaceæ.* Alfred Cogniaux. (8vo. pp. 1256, Paris, July, 1891.)

M. Cogniaux's long-continued studies of the Melastomaceæ have culminated in the production of this fine volume. It contains descriptions of 2,702 species and 534 varieties. *Miconia* is the largest genus, containing 518 species. Seven genera accepted by Bentham and Hooker are rejected, and the following new ones proposed: *Schwackæa*, *Benevidesia*, *Bisglasiovia*, *Barbeyastrum*, *Beccarianthus*, *Boerlagea*, *Brittenia* and *Medinillopsis*. As in M. Cogniaux's previous monographs, the oldest unpreoccupied specific names satisfactorily ascertained are adopted. An appendix of twenty-two pages contains additional species, which have come to notice during the printing of the book, the main portion having been completed in September, 1889. N. L. B.

*An Enumeration of all the Species of Musci and Hepaticæ recorded from Japan.* Wm. Mitten. (Trans. Linn. Soc. iii. 2d. Ser. 153-206, t. 58.)

This is a most interesting contribution, as it enumerates forty-nine species which occur within our limits besides two previously known only from America, *Drummondia clavellata* and *Climacium Ruthenicum*. Of new species fifty-six are described and four figured. A few changes and remarks are worthy of notice. *Eustichium Savatieri*, Husnot, is changed to *Bryoziphium Savatieri*, Mitten overlooking the fact pointed out by Geheeß that *E. Japonica*, Berggren, antedates it by two years and therefore it should be *Bryoziphium Japonicum* (Berggren). *Campylopus Leanus* is reported sterile as with us, though said to fruit in India. On page 182 is noted the fact already well known that *Hypnum Flemmingii*, Austin, is identical with *H. robustum*, Hook. *H. paludosum*, Sull., is listed as *Amblystegium paludosum*, Mitten.

E. G. B.

*Faut-il dire Oscillatoria ou Oscillaria?* Maurice Gomont. (Journ. de Bot. v. 273.)

The very complicated nomenclature of *Oscillatoria* is traced to the earliest known mention of that genus of fresh water algæ and the following synomyns established: *Oscillatoria*, Vaucher, Histoire des Conferves d'Eau douce, p. 165 (1803). *Oscillaria*, Pollini, Viaggio al Monte Baldo e al lago di Garda p. 36 et seq. (1816). Bosc. Nouveau dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle appliqué aux arts et à l'agriculture, xxiv. 196 (1818). Bory. Dictionnaire classique d'histoire naturelle i. 594 (1822).

In the Nouveau dictionnaire Bosc refers to "Oscillaires," wrongly termed "Oscillatoires" by Vaucher in his excellent memoir on fresh water algæ, but does not give any authority for the name he (Bosc) adopts, and which name, had he established it himself previous to the publication of Vaucher's work in 1803, he would doubtless have referred to. M. Gomont remarks that as Bosc wrote a number of memoirs in various publications in Europe, and also possibly in the United States, where he resided previous to 1803, there may still be something in existence on the subject unknown to him, and if so, anyone having any knowledge of any facts in relation thereto would confer a favor by communicating the same.

A. M. V.